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SUNDAY.....MAY 14, 1916

MOTHERS' DAY.

It is difficult to analyze the senti-
 ment back of the movement which
 resulted in setting aside a special day
 as "Mothers' day." Why so funda-
 mental a virtue as love and homage
 for one's mother should be made the
 subject of observance one day in the
 year more than another is not read-
 ily apparent. The establishment of
 "Mothers' day" and its general recog-
 nition by the public does not do much
 credit to human nature, for it
 plainly implies that some spur to
 memory is required to induce the
 average man and woman to recall the
 existence of mother and the duty of
 doing her honor.

Perhaps the most objectionable
 thing about Mothers' day is the ten-
 dency that it induces to the indul-
 gence of a mawkish sentimentality on
 a subject which should be treated
 with the most sacred dignity. The
 theme of "Mother" is not one to be
 handled lightly by amateur orators.
 The perfunctory banalities of those
 who deliver addresses on the subject
 merely because custom has set aside
 a day for that purpose can not fail
 to grate upon the sensibilities of those
 by whom the true sanctity of moth-
 erhood is fully realized.

All this, however, is beside the
 point. Today is "Mother's day," so
 decreed by a custom which has been
 generally accepted. Certain small for-
 malities are required by that custom.
 Let those of us who care to do so ob-
 serve those formalities. Let those
 who do not be sure that the sub-
 stance upon which they are founded
 abides within. Let us remember that
 every day should be Mother's day, and
 in the special observance that we have
 of the occasion let us not delude our-
 selves with the thought that when
 this day is over our full duty to moth-
 er is done.

THE DRAINAGE PROBLEM.

For many years the people of Ber-
 nallillo county have faced the problem
 of draining lands which have been
 rendered non-producing because of
 seepage from the Rio Grande. It is
 estimated that there are 25,000 acres
 of land, north and south of Albu-
 querque, all within the county, now
 producing nothing because of lack of
 adequate, systematic drainage. This
 land, in the opinion of experts, could
 be increased greatly in value by
 drainage. In round numbers the in-
 crease would be from one million dol-
 lars, present value, to three and one
 half million dollars, prospective
 value.

Provided the low lying lands are
 drained, it is estimated that Bern-
 allillo county's agricultural resources
 will be increased a half million dol-
 lars each year, this in addition to the
 increased value of the land. If the
 lands are permitted to remain in
 their present condition for a few
 years longer, they will be practically
 useless for agriculture, and reclama-
 tion work will be very costly and ex-
 tremely difficult.

Fortunately, the farmers of Bern-
 allillo county now have an opportunity
 extended to them, to obtain land
 drainage at a comparatively small
 cost, under the combined direction of
 experts from the United States de-
 partment of agriculture and the New
 Mexico Agricultural college. There is
 ample legislation providing for the
 work. It has been done with great
 benefit in other parts of the state.

There appears to be no reason wor-
 thy of serious notice, why the reclama-
 tion work should not be done. It is
 believed there is no organized op-
 position to the formation of drain-
 age districts.

At the Commercial club tomorrow
 night there will be a meeting for the
 purpose of discussing drainage. It
 will be discussed from the standpoint
 of the farmer, the business man, the
 real estate operator, and from the
 legal aspect. Drainage of bad lands
 will mean the development of the ag-
 ricultural resources of the county,
 which will mean more farmers, bet-
 ter roads, more business for the mer-
 chant and allied lines of trade, the
 beginning of new industries and de-
 velopment of those now in existence.
 It is to be sincerely hoped that the
 business men of Albuquerque will at-
 tend the drainage meeting tomorrow
 night and help in the campaign to
 make Bernallillo county an agricul-

tural community in every sense of
 the word. It goes without saying that
 every farmer and land owner should
 be present at the meeting and partici-
 pate actively in consideration of the
 problem.

CARRANZA'S SENSITIVENESS.

An idea of the total lack of under-
 standing of the true inwardness of the
 Mexican situation in the east may be
 gained from the serious manner in
 which the New York World, perhaps
 the most ably edited paper in the
 United States, discusses the expres-
 sions of General Carranza in an in-
 terview regarding the present con-
 troversy between his government and
 that of this country. The World
 thinks that Carranza has given "the
 first clear official statement of facts
 and opinions that has come from the
 Babel of Mexican revolution and an-
 archy in many a day," but deplores
 the fact that "on the main issue, in-
 volving the presence of our troops
 south of the line, the first chief is
 characteristically sensitive rather
 than sensible."

What the World does not recognize
 is that in the last analysis there is
 no appreciable difference between
 Carranza and the mass of the Mexican
 people, and that what Carranza may
 say in an interview with the corres-
 pondent of an American newspaper
 and what he may say and do in his
 dealings with his own people are two
 entirely different things.

Carranza is human. Also, he is
 ambitious. He desires to be the head
 of the government that is to rule in
 Mexico. Naturally, he must depend
 on popular support in Mexico for the
 realization of that ambition. And
 the fundamental fact remains that the
 Mexican hates the "gringo"—hates
 him with a bitterness that can be felt
 only by the semi-savage—and the
 minute that Carranza shows a sym-
 pathy with American aims and pur-
 poses beyond that which is absolute-
 ly necessary to prevent intervention
 his star is doomed to set.

The whole Mexican situation would
 be much nearer solution if the eastern
 mind were capable of grasping a few
 elementary facts regarding the Mex-
 ican character. As long as newspa-
 pers of the standing and ability of
 the World continue to prattle over
 the matter in this senseless way there
 is little hope that the slaughter of
 American citizens and the destruction
 of American property south of the Rio
 Grande will stop.

THE BRANDEIS CASE.

The average layman can see little
 reason for the prolonged delay that
 has taken place in acting upon the
 confirmation of the appointment of
 Louis D. Brandeis as associate jus-
 tice of the supreme court of the United
 States. The appointment was sent
 to the senate by President Wilson sev-
 eral months ago. Exhaustive hear-
 ings have been held regarding the fit-
 ness of the appointee for the high
 place for which he was named, and
 it would seem that about everything
 that the senate and the public needs
 to know about Mr. Brandeis has been
 disclosed. And yet the hearings have
 been reopened, and final action on
 the case is still a matter of the in-
 definite future.

The issue seems pretty clearly to
 have narrowed down to the question
 of whether the appointee is tempera-
 mentally fitted for judicial position.
 The attacks upon his integrity as a
 man and an attorney have not been
 very convincing, and the answers to
 them have been made promptly and
 with a degree of assurance that, to
 his friends at least, have seemed to
 be entirely satisfactory. That Mr.
 Brandeis is a radical has never been
 denied, and it is not surprising, in
 view of the active part that he has
 played in public affairs for a number
 of years past, that he has managed
 to harvest a generous crop of enemies
 who can see no good in him.

The record in the Brandeis case is
 now made up, and there can be little
 excuse for further delay in acting up-
 on the appointment. The highest
 court in the country should not be
 compelled to continue its labors
 short-handed any longer.

George W. Perkins is authority for
 the statement that Colonel Roosevelt
 is for peace, and asks his nomination
 and election on that ground. What?
 Is the colonel trying to steal W. J.
 B's stuff?

The Kaiser now admits that the
 Sussex was a victim of one of his sub-
 marines. The length of time re-
 quired for this admission gives another
 evidence of German thoroughness.

What's the use being the ice man
 in Albuquerque when the weather
 stays like it is now?

With Scissors and Paste

THOUSAND-ACRE SPINACH FARM.

(Ed Howe's Potato Hill Notes.)
 It is doubtful if any market garden-
 er in this section ever put in an acre
 of spinach. Walker Brothers have a
 spinach farm of a thousand
 acres in Texas, and spend \$4,000
 annually for spinach seed. They
 send the greater part of their crop
 to northern cities, principally St.
 Louis or Chicago, where it is sold or
 sent out to smaller towns. When
 prices drop shipments cease, and a
 canning factory takes care of the sur-
 plus. As a rule three or four plant-
 ings of spinach are gathered during
 the year. The first planting is made
 about the first of October and within
 eight or nine weeks this crop is ready
 for cutting. The cost of producing
 spinach is comparatively small.
 Twenty-five pounds of spinach seed,
 at 10 cents a pound, will sow an acre
 thickly in drills. No cultivating need
 be done. The only big expense is for
 cutting and packing. In addition to
 fifteen men employed the year

THE REFLECTION IN THE WINDSHIELD



Is Vers Libre Real Poetry

or Merely Broken Prose?

(By Gilbert Connelich.)

The trenchant philippic against the
 modern impatience for form in poetry,
 launched by Robert Underwood John-
 son in an interview published some
 time ago in the New York Times,
 might well be applied to the current
 attitude in other fields of thought.

But there is at least one exception
 to Mr. Johnson's dictum that free
 verse is really prose. It is the mas-
 terly translation of D'Annunzio's
 "Francesca da Rimini," by Arthur
 Symonds. What Mr. Johnson charges
 against Mr. Masters' "Spoon River
 Anthology" cannot be said about Mr.
 Symonds' work; the passages of poetic
 power are not lapses "from the meth-
 od," but constitute the very tissue of
 the entire translation. The quota-
 tions below will show that Mr. Sym-
 onds, unaided by fixed rhythm or
 line-length, has achieved the purpose
 of poetry—which is that of reproduc-
 ing in the breast of the reader the
 spiritual exaltation that is felt by the
 poet himself.

If, because of the lack of sustained
 rhythm, the translator has not
 wrought poetry in the strict sense of
 the word, he has at least produced a
 work of art incomparably superior to
 the broken-lined prose so justly con-
 demned by Mr. Johnson. Mr. Symonds
 uses the vers-librist's freedom of line-
 length for phrasing in a way that is
 powerfully effective, though perhaps
 too subtle for analysis. Whether this
 be poetry or what Johnson calls
 a "tertium quid," it is certainly cap-
 able of producing effects beyond the
 reach of prose.

Note the chant in the following:
 " . . . In a far place
 And in a lonely place
 Where a great flame of fire
 Burns, and none feed that flame."

and in this:
 "It is life runs away,
 Runs away like a river
 Ravelling, and yet cannot find its
 sea."

The poetic strength of these lines
 cannot be denied.

"Fall in the camp, and seize the

around and paid by the day, there are
 160 Mexican cutters on the payroll.
 These cutters—none but men with
 families are employed—are paid from
 three to eight cents a basket. At the
 packing house the spinach is handled
 with pitchforks. From wagons out-
 side it is thrown through seven win-
 dows into seven troughs, where it is
 washed. Then it is forked out and
 placed on a drainboard. On the op-
 posite side of the drainboard stand the
 packers.

THE STARVING MIND.

(Oliver Wendell Holmes.)

The mind does not know what diet
 it can feed on until it has been
 brought to the starvation point. Its
 experience is like that of those who
 have long been drifting out in rafts or
 in long boats. There is nothing out
 of which it will not contrive to get
 some sustenance.

CENTENARY OF TROUSERS.

(London Chronicle.)

We may if we be so minded,
 celebrate the centenary of trousers
 this year. They were worn before
 1815, but not tolerated "in the best
 circles." To take one's walks abroad
 in trousers was to court social extra-
 ction.

Even the Duke of Wellington was
 refused admission to Almack's in 1814

armed man.
 Suffice him, rend him, blind him, but
 before
 The final darkness falls upon his
 eyes.
 Let all the soul within him without
 hope,
 Struck in the splendour that is slay-
 ing him."

In the following lines we find again
 the chant that is perhaps Mr. Symonds'
 greatest charm:

"God shall forgive you this,
 God shall forgive you all the blood
 you shed,
 And all the rest,
 But not the tears I did not weep,
 but not
 The eyes that were still dry when
 the dawn came."

In the monotony of these lines the
 dead resignation of Francesca is voiced
 as no lyric form could possibly ex-
 press them. One has but to read
 them aloud once or twice to fall under
 their spell.

There is passionate music in these
 verses:

"It is the voice of spring
 I hear and from your lips the music
 runs
 Over the world, that I have seemed
 to hear,
 When my desire went back,
 Burning with breath the mane of
 my wild horse,
 Over the saddle bow, and the soul
 lived
 In the swiftness of that flight . . ."

In Francesca's sad reply we hear
 again the monotony of her leitmotif:
 "Ah, Paolo, like sparks
 All your words are, and still they
 take no rest,
 And all your soul lives still
 In the strong wind and swiftness of
 your coming,
 And drives me with it, and I am
 full of fear."

These lines, be they prose, poetry,
 or tertium quid, cannot fail to impress
 one that of such is the kingdom of lit-
 erature.

because he wore black trousers and
 silk stockings. It appears, however,
 that Almack's capitulated to the new
 fashion the following year. And, in
 any case, it might have proved dan-
 gerous to have slammed the door in
 the face of the hero of Waterloo.

DRYING UP LONDON.

Some time this week an order will
 be issued applying the clauses of the
 control of liquor act to the city
 of London. "Under the act 'trotting' in
 hotels, clubs and saloons is illegal.

ANALYSIS OF THE WAR LOAN.

(The Annalist.)

The third German war loan, ac-
 cording to the cables, yielded \$2,007,
 000,000. It is an enormous sum, yet
 even a greater sum may be raised
 through the fourth German war loan,
 should there be one. War loans are
 thought of in terms of money. That
 is misleading. Thought of as a device
 for distributing equitably the com-
 mandeering of goods and of labor for
 the use of the nation, these war loans
 lose their appearance of impossibil-
 ity, for even some things are that seem
 impossible. And, in fact, in case of a
 nation forced by circumstances to be
 self-supporting or nearly so, as Ger-
 many is, a war loan is little more than
 a scheme to distribute equitably the
 commandeering of goods and labor.

Opportunity Funds

A business man often needs funds to take advantage
 of legitimate opportunities, which will no doubt arise
 the coming New Year, and frequently a temporary loan
 is all that is required. If he has established a regular
 banking connection he is able to meet such emergencies
 easily, independently and profitably.

Secret of Success

A young man may have many friends, but he will
 have none so steadfast, so constant, so ready to re-
 spond to his wants, so capable of pushing him ahead,
 as a little leather-covered book with the name of this
 bank on its cover.

Let Us See You This Week

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A "Straw Vote" FOR Republican Nominee

The New York Tribune has undertaken to find the actual
 preference of the republican voters as to who their presiden-
 tial nominee shall be, and the Journal has undertaken
 the task of learning the sentiment of the republican voters in
 New Mexico.

The Tribune says, and the Journal believes it correct,
 that Theodore Roosevelt or Justice Hughes will be nomi-
 nated. The name of neither of these men has been author-
 ized on any primary ballot. A test vote, nation-wide in its
 scope, is therefore undertaken. The Journal will conduct
 the test in New Mexico and will be furnished with the pro-
 gress of the vote secured by the New York Tribune through
 all of its agencies.

The voting is not limited to Roosevelt and Hughes. Cast
 your ballot for the man of your choice and for your second
 choice, by cutting out and filling in the following coupon
 and mailing it to the Journal.

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Straw Vote Editor,

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My choice for republican presidential nominee is:

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I am a legal voter of New Mexico.

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